

Military Government

Weekly

Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

GREAT HESSE, NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

23 OCTOBER 1945



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MILITARY GOVERNMENT

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Postal Service Between Displaced Persons in the U. S. Zone of Germany and the United States	3 December 1945 (file AG 311.1 [General] GEC-AGO)
Repeal of Oppressive Law re Kosher Slaughtering . . .	4 December 1945 (file GE-EX 010.6 [M.G. Germany])
Counter Intelligence Corps Credentials	5 December 1945 (file AG 200.2 AGP)
Motor Vehicle Laws and Licensing Regulations — Germany	5 December 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Transfer of Responsibility for Military Government in the Bremen Enclave	6 December 1945 (file AG 461.01 GEC-AGO)

The *PRICE* REPORT

Last fall, the President asked Mr. Byron Price to come to Germany to study the relationship between the American forces of occupation and the German people. Mr. Price, in his Report to Mr. Truman dated November 9th, made eight specific suggestions. The President, in forwarding the Report to the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, requested them to give it careful consideration, with a view to taking whatever joint action might be indicated. The memorandum of Mr. Price to the President is printed here as a matter of general interest to all in Military Government.

This report is submitted in response to your request of August 30th that I survey "the general subject of relations between the American forces of occupation and the German people" so that you might have the benefit of a wholly detached view of this highly important situation.

The statement of conditions are based on trustworthy information gathered from many sources during ten weeks of inquiry, mostly inside Germany itself. The conclusions and recommendations are entirely my own.

Considering all of the difficulties, which few people in this country are in a position to understand, General Eisenhower and his staff have done better than a good job of governing the German population of the American Zone. Mistakes have been made and some confusions persist, but in general relations with the mass of Germans are on a sound basis. In so large and complex an operation, no one should ask for perfect results in so short a time unless he expects miracles.

Now, at the end of six months, the entire field of these relationships is turning a corner. Actual disarmament

and demilitarization of the German nation are nearing completion, and purely military problems are being replaced by entirely different but equally difficult problems of civil administration. Our ranking military leaders feel that the administration machinery of the Army is not well adapted to the tasks of governing a foreign population. New decisions thus are required, and the responsibility of those decisions, involving questions of high national policy, rests heavily on Washington.

RE-EXAMINATION NECESSARY

It may possibly be helpful to you, in meeting the responsibility, if I state the principal problems bluntly as I see them. The entire basic structure of Military Government in Germany, including the Potsdam Declaration, should be re-examined in the light of experience and new conditions. The United States must decide whether we mean to finish the job competently, and provide the tools, the determination and the funds requisite to that purpose, or withdraw. We must decide whether we are going to permit starvation, with attendant epidemics and disorders, in the American Zone, or ship the food to prevent it.

We must decide whether obstructions raised by the French Government, which have deadlocked the Four Power Control Council at Berlin, are to be permitted to defeat the underlying purpose of Allied policy. We have reached the stage where we must determine much more specifically what we are going to do about minor hire-

lings of the nazi party and its satellite agencies, and how far we are going in destroying the industrial structure of Germany.

Not of least importance, it must be decided how fast and how far the Government is to go in changing from military to civilian control in Germany. Really competent civilian administrative personnel and advice must be provided from within the present governmental establishment at Washington if any such changeover is to have a chance of succeeding. The urgency of these decisions is deepened not only by the continuing Four Power deadlock at Berlin, but by the approach of winter. The next few months will be the critical months. They will determine whether the American Government, in its first large scale attempt at governing a conquered people, is to succeed or fail or abandon the effort.

I submit for your consideration the following suggestions to help maintain sound relations between Military Government in Germany and the German people.

HEAVY PRESSURE ADVISED

1. The necessity for breaking the present deadlock in the Control Council at Berlin is so important that use of the full force and prestige of American diplomatic power to that end is fully warranted. Repeated attempts have been made to set up common policies so that the German Railways, the German Postal Service and other essential facilities could be operated as integral national systems. All of these attempts have failed, due almost entirely to the rigid opposition of the French.

As a result of the French attitude, Germany is not being treated as an economic unit. Instead, what is happening amounts, to speak plainly, to the economic dismemberment of Ger-

many. This is a reversal of basic objectives and, I believe, a certain step toward future international friction. If France is really bent on the dismemberment of Germany, as her acts indicate, she should be made to acknowledge that policy before the world and not permitted to hide behind the opposite pronouncements of the Potsdam Declaration. Our own policies should then be re-examined accordingly.

2. The proposed changeover of Military Government from army to civilian control will be advantageous only if the very highest type of civilian administrators can be assigned to Germany. Second raters not only would fail, but would involve this Government in untold new difficulty.

As individuals and executives, the army officers now in charge of Military Government are a highly capable group of men. The only point in making a change would be to rid Military Government of the complicated army forms and procedures, which were created for a vastly different purpose and are not sufficiently pliable to be adapted to civil affairs. It is not the men in charge but "the army system", with its necessary devotion to rank, channelization and precise regimentation, which does not fit the needs of the situation.

TRAINING ADVOCATED

In my opinion, no change to top civilian control should take place earlier than June 1, 1946, the date originally recommended by General Eisenhower. The intervening time is none too long to permit a sufficient number of civilian replacements to be assembled and given the requisite training and experience on the ground in Germany.

Intensive planning should begin at once. Steps should be taken to remove any existing barriers to installation of a civilian governor or high commissioner, whether such barriers exist in international agreements or in legis-

lative or budgetary restrictions. It is probable that the new civilian officials will have to be recruited largely from among experienced specialists already in the government service in this country.

HIGH-TYPE PERSONNEL

Those chosen to head departments in the Military Government should have rank and pay comparable to undersecretaries in Washington; and it should be the definite responsibility of every cabinet member and agency head to interest himself in the problem, to comb the specialized personnel of his branch of government, and to see that fully-equipped officials, not castoffs, are provided. To facilitate the handling of diplomatic aspects, one assistant secretary of state might well be designated to supervise all communications relating to Military Government in the occupied areas abroad.

Substitution of civilian personnel in Germany should have limits. I suggest that some Military Government officials, such as those in charge of public safety and some of those in the lowest rank, in direct touch with the German people locally, should remain in uniform. Selection of the new civilian chief of Military Government must be made by the President with great care if the experiment is to succeed. The appointment should, under no circumstances, have partisan political implications. An ideal choice would be an army officer of proven judgment and administrative ability, with a known military background in the European Theater during this war, who would be willing to serve in a civilian capacity and administer according to civilian formulas. Special efforts should be made also to retain the services of as many as possible of the officers trained in Military Government and now serving there. In those ranks are many highly valuable men.

3. The highest level instructions issued to Military Government from Washington are in need of revision in the light of experience. The present basic instrument of Military Government is a 72-page directive from the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, (JCS 1067), together with various annexes and amendments. It was drafted originally in the Pentagon Building in the first months of 1945, long before anyone knew when the victory would come or what form it would take. Yet the detailed provisions of this imposing document still fall with untold force upon General Eisenhower's officers, now long experienced in the actual business of dealing with the Germans. The whole collection of orders and instructions could profitably be rewritten into a few hundred words of general principles.

BASIC RATION LOW

4. The food situation in Germany still merits urgent attention. My understanding is that present plans contemplate a basic ration of 1550 calories and that proposals for an increase have been rejected in Washington. I know of no competent medical authority who would regard a ration of 1550 calories as satisfactory, or who considers that present rationing in German is adequate for a people who are expected to work and who have no heat at home and no way to reach their places of employment except by walking.

The medical evidence is clear that deficiencies of food already are resulting in widespread, dangerous loss of weight and in alarming reaction to disease. If starvation comes, as now seems likely, epidemics and rioting will not be far behind. The approved medical ration to prevent starvation is 2000, and there is no likelihood that such a ration would permit the bombed-out, freezing, pedestrian Germans to live anything like as well as the European average. To provide such a

ration would require additional food exports from the United States on credit. A ration adequate to prevent starvation would not mean being soft with the German people. It would represent protection to our own occupation troops against disease and disorder and decency toward our Allies of Western Europe, themselves undernourished and easily susceptible to disease.

DENAZIFYING PROGRESS

5. No one who reminds the criminal record of nazism will quarrel with the policy of stamping out the nazi party utterly and removing all its members from places of influence or profit in German life. But Germany will not be rebuilt to peaceful and decent dimensions in a day. Too much haste in the inauguration of sweeping reform has never failed to lead to confusion and error, if not to reaction.

Denazification of private industry has gone further and faster in the American Zone than in any other part of Germany. The railroads, which are needed to deliver essential supplies, the communications system and other essential facilities have been handicapped greatly by abrupt removal of nazis from key positions and installation of inexperienced substitutes...^{*} It is desirable that the acts of Military Government be presented and interpreted so far as possible from the viewpoint of ultimate benefit to the ordinary German, rather than from the viewpoint of Military Government itself.

6. The present practice of "screening" spot information coming into Germany from the outside world should be discontinued. Such censorship only defeats its own purpose, since the information is currently

available to the German people from British or other nearby radio stations. Suppression in the German press or on the German radio raises the question how our policy differs from that of Goebbels. In general, the German press and radio should have freedom of opinion also, but the publication of anti democratic propaganda should not be permitted.

Our own propaganda needs to be given an increasingly positive character, in contrast to the long continued attempt to impress the Germans of their collective guilt, which from now on will do more harm than good. A story circulates among the Germans to the effect that one radio listener, who followed the Allied broadcasts throughout the war because they gave him hope, has now put away his receiver because he hears only condemnation and abuse. We can win converts to democracy only if we again find a way of instilling hope, . . hope that Germany again can rise from the dust and become a respected nation if she will devote herself to peace and tolerance and decent ways of life. It is most desirable that a better arrangement be worked out to eliminate bottlenecks and assure an adequate supply of American motion picture films for the American Zone. More books in tune with democratic concepts ought to be available to German booksellers, possibly from stock prepared by the Provost Marshal General for use in German PW camps in this country.

APPROVES CHANGE

I am convinced that better results would be attained in all of these matters if the Information Control Branch, which supervises publications, broadcasting and theaters, and which certainly is a highly important arm of Military Government, were made

^{*}Omission due to garbling of lines in radio transmission.

an integral part of the Military Government establishment instead of operating independently. I am informed that steps to effect such a change are now in progress.

POTENTIAL DANGER

7. Thus far there is no evidence of an organized underground resistance in the American Zone, acts of hostility being largely confined to small-time local depredations. But caution cannot be relaxed. The former Hitler youth — young people of their teens — are potentially the most dangerous single element of the population. It may be hoped that the current effort to organize these crooked minded children into non-military societies and clubs after the American fashion will help turn them away from idleness and subversion.

It must be remembered, however, that many natural ties bind the Hitler youth to the millions of recently discharged German soldiers, to criminal elements among DPs, and to the increasing company of nazis out of office. The suffering sure to come with winter may be expected to bring into the open whatever threat of real disorder and rebellion may now lie buried beneath the surface. This is the wrong time to permit General Eisenhower's armed forces in Germany to be decimated and robbed of military

effectiveness by demobilization.

8. Every additional day's delay in bringing arrested nazis to justice weakens the position of Military Government. There is widespread surprise among Germans that even the highest nazi officials, held at Nürnberg under international jurisdiction as war criminals, are still awaiting trial. The Nürnberg trials are not, of course, the responsibility of the Army. However, an additional 80,000 lesser members of the nazis party are in prison at the instance of Military Government. Military authorities do not feel that these cases can be tried until dependable precedents have been set at Nürnberg. Wherever the responsibility lies, the failure to set up adequate tribunals and dispose of pending charges more promptly does not improve relations with a German people who traditionally respect only firm and swift authority.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

I have confined this memorandum to matters which I felt were so important that they should be brought to your personal attention. I submitted a number of suggestions on additional subjects directly to General Eisenhower and General Clay in Germany, and am also putting myself at the disposal of the responsible officials of the War Department".

SCHOOLS for DEMOCRACY

Part II The Universities

By Robert S. Berlin

The universities of Germany have, for more than half a century, played a major part in shaping and directing German history. In Germany, as in most other European countries, the universities have been traditionally not only the training ground of the country's professional men, but, to a far more exclusive degree than in the United States, of its national leaders and its higher civil servants as well.

For the most part, German universities were founded and maintained by the kings and princes of the various German states which existed prior to the unification of Germany in 1871. Of the universities in the U. S. Zone, for example, only the University of Frankfurt, founded in the 20th Century, had no royal sponsor. The internal organization of the medieval university has been modified in the course of time, but the basic pattern has been preserved. The medieval university distributed the subject matter and the teachers into four Fakultäten (faculties): Theology, Medicine, Law, and Philosophy. The Philosophical faculty was the catch-all for all those subjects which did not fit into the first three categories, and as such, was similar to the liberal arts college of an American university. (Actually, the Fakultäten can be compared to the subordinate colleges of a university in the United States,

It is to the universities that the German educational system must look for its future leaders, for the directing influence toward the establishment of new educational values.

e. g. the Medizinische Fakultät of a German university would be the same as the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons). Modern expansion of the curriculum resulted in additional faculties. In Munich, for example, the traditional four have increased to ten with the addition of faculties of General Science, Veterinary Science, Political Economy, Dentistry, Forestry, and Pharmacy.

The basis of the older universities was principally religious, and the theological faculties usually dominated the institution. The spiritual struggle in Germany between the forces of the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation reached its peak in the universities. Temporal princes looked to the universities for the justification of the religious stands they adopted, or, when no university existed founded one for that purpose. Thus, Prince Philip of Hessen, a member of the Protestant League of Princes, founded Marburg University as the first university with a Protestant Theological faculty, and shortly thereafter, the University of



Heidelberg University: Upper left, the Tower of the Witches, now a war memorial, around which the university is built. Upper right, the Domus Wilhelmina (1712), the main building of the university. Below, the New Building with the Great Hall (Aula) and chief lecture rooms. Built in 1927, it was financed by funds raised in the United States.

Giessen was founded for the propagation of the "new faith". In answer, the Bishop of Würzburg founded a university in the city as the university of the Counter-Reformation.

HISTORY EFFECTS CHANGES

The "Age of Enlightenment" of the Eighteenth Century wrought a change in emphasis, and the medical and natural science faculties of the universities developed in response to the greatly increased interest in the natural world of man. At the end of the century, the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars swept over Germany, and the universities, particularly those of southern Germany, reacted to the new philosophies of liberty and nationalism. The domination of the theological faculties was broken, and the flamboyant, enthusiastic, patriotic fervor of the Romantic movement brought the study of the liberal arts, of poetry, philosophy, literature, and language to the fore. The ferment which the romanticists and nationalists aroused in the university students could not be stamped out under Metternich repression, and the universities became a motive force in the revolutions which broke out all over Germany in 1848.

The trend, however, turned inward after the failure to establish a unified Germany in 1848, and for the past 100 years, the universities have been the core of perverted nationalism and reaction. Under the Empire, student fraternities developed into exclusive, feudal, militaristic organizations which furnished the leadership for the aggressive imperialism which culminated in World War I. The Weimar Republic failed completely to root out the entrenched reaction which characterized the universities. Bitter, vengeful, defeated soldier-students returned to the universities after the war. In 1922, most of the reactionary fraternities organized themselves into the

Deutsche Studentenschaft. By 1923, the organization had become almost completely dominated by nazi student groups.

The nazis completed the circle by the forced dissolution of all student fraternities in 1935. They then established the Deutsche Studentenschaft, an affiliated organization of the NSDAP, and made membership therein compulsory for all university students of German descent. Within the Studentenschaft, as a party nucleus, was the NS Student's League (NS Deutscher Studentenbund). Similarly, the teaching staff at every university was organized into a compulsory Dozentenschaft, with the NS Dozentenbund as its party core. As a result, until 1943, after the defeat at Stalingrad, both the student bodies and teachers of the German universities acquiesced meekly to all the nazi restrictive measures, and gave active support to the aggressive nationalism and racialism which resulted in World War II.

LIBERALS INEFFECTIVE

It should not be assumed from the foregoing that after 1848 all elements of liberalism disappeared from the universities. On the contrary, much of the liberal opposition which was manifested under the Empire was voiced in the universities, and the intellectual basis of the Weimar Republic also developed in the universities. Furthermore, the atmosphere varied from school to school and region to region. The smaller universities were, generally, more reactionary than those which were located in the large cities, and the universities of southern and western Germany, such as Heidelberg and Frankfurt, were far more liberal than those which were dominated by Prussian influence. For the most part, however, the universities reflected the anti-democratic spirit of the German aristocratic and upper middle classes, and shared responsibility for the leader-



Marburg University: Top, a general view of the University and the city of Marburg. The art institute, the Jubiläumsbau, is in the foreground. Bottom, a section of the university's Kinderklinik, built in 1925-27, and American endowed.

ship which led Germany into aggressive war three times in 70 years.

The Weimar Republic allowed the seeds of resistance and opposition to flourish unchecked in the universities, and thereby assured its own downfall. Military Government, however, aware of past history and under unequivocal directive to eradicate completely all nazi and militarist doctrines and influences from German education, has taken firm and decisive action to recreate universities which will prepare their students for leadership in the task of founding, nourishing, and protecting democracy in Germany.

Before the war, seven universities existed in the U. S. Zone; Munich, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Erlangen, Würzburg, Marburg, and Giessen. At present, the universities of Heidelberg, Würzburg, Marburg, and Erlangen have already been opened or are about to do so. The Universities of Frankfurt and Munich are currently reorganizing, and can be expected to begin instruction in the near future. The University of Giessen, however, was so severely damaged in air raids that it probably cannot be repaired for use.

Authority to open a University can be granted only by the Director of Military Government U. S. Zone, or his representative, and certain basic conditions must be met before such approval is given.

RESUMPTION REQUIREMENTS

After investigation and approval, a University Planning Committee composed of from five to ten politically acceptable members of its former faculty is appointed to formulate proposals to resume operation of the University. The University Planning Committee must insure that the staffs, curricula, and student bodies are completely denazified and demilitarized; that an adequate politically acceptable faculty is available; that

adequate physical facilities exist; that the student body can be accommodated; that satisfactory administration standards and student supervision will be established; and that the University budget can be met.

The Committee must also nominate an Acting Rector and Acting Deans for the various faculties. The Military Government Officer in charge of the University will then, if he approves the nominations, make the suggested appointments.

UNIVERSITIES REOPEN

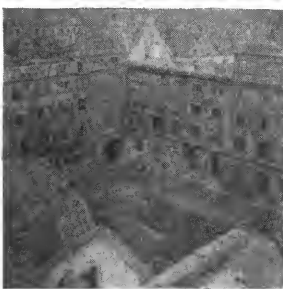
When approval for resumption is finally granted by the Office of Military Government, U. S. Zone, provisional operation of the University is permitted, with the Acting Rector bearing the responsibility for current operations. Priority is given to the medical and theological faculties. To date, the following university faculties have been approved for reopening, and many of them are already in session:

Heidelberg: Medical and Theological
Marburg: Medical, Theological, Philosophical

Erlangen: Medical, Theological, Law
Würzburg: Theological and Philosophical

The screening and vetting of the faculties at Frankfurt University have been completed, and the university buildings are now being repaired. Munich University, the largest in the U.S. Zone, is now preparing to reopen, despite the fact that it suffered considerable damage in air raids.

At the right are shown photographs taken at the University of Würzburg: Top, two views of the once magnificent university church. Middle, the courtyard and north side of the church. Bottom, the Martin von Wagner Museum and the ruins of the university library, more than 100,000 volumes of which were saved.



Scientific research is at present forbidden in any college, university or institution in the U.S. Zone, except where specifically authorized by the Office of Military Government, U.S. Zone.

Each of the universities in the U.S. Zone possesses its own individuality, compounded of its historical traditions and its present stage of development. Each has been reconstituted on the basis of the general pattern of the established directives, but each, in addition, must be considered with an understanding of its specific character. It would be well, therefore, to examine briefly the history and the present status of each of the six universities now being revitalized in the U.S. Zone.

HEIDELBERG

History and romance have combined to make the name of Heidelberg University familiar and respected throughout the world. To the thousands of foreign students, as well as to its native alumni, the university has for more than 500 years represented the fountain-head of the best and richest in German intellectual life.

The university, founded in 1386 by Elector Rupprecht of the Palatinate, and therefore named officially, the Rupprecht-Karls Universität, was the first university to be erected in Germany proper. Until the 19th century, the fortunes of the university rose and fell with those of the Palatinate princes, and in its history is reflected the history of the entire area.

Originally a clerical institution, the university was for more than a century a strong adherent of the Papacy. By the beginning of the 16th century, however, the seeds of humanism and the Reformation had begun to take root. After the Reformation took full hold in 1558, the university became the stronghold of Calvinism in Germany, and after Calvin's death acquired the name of the German Geneva.

The Thirty Years' War which ravaged the greater part of southern Germany marked the end of the first phase in the University's history. Its famous library was carried away to the Vatican, and the university itself ceased to exist.

Refounded in 1652, the university enjoyed a brief renaissance, but in 1693 the town and university were completely sacked by the troops of Louis XIV.

The university was one more rebuilt in 1712 under Elector Johann Wilhelm, and the university building, the Domus Wilhelmina, begun in that year is still in use today. The Electors of the Palatinate had reverted to Catholicism, and throughout the 18th century the university developed under Jesuit and French influence. After the collapse of the French monarchy, and the subsequent partition of the Palatinate, Heidelberg, along with all the area on the right bank of the Rhine, fell to Baden. The Catholic influence ceased in 1807 when the university's Catholic theological faculty was transferred to the University of Freiburg and was replaced by a Protestant faculty of the now unified German Evangelical Church.

Under the Grand Dukes of Baden, the university expanded rapidly in both size and reputation, achieving particular eminence in medicine and the natural sciences. Teachers such as Bunsen, the great chemist, and Kirchhoff, the discoverer of the Analysis of the Spectrum, were representative of the eminent men whose work and teaching attracted a tremendous influx of students from all over Europe as well as from the New World. In addition, Heidelberg was one of the strongholds of the German Ro-

Views of Erlangen University are shown at the right. The buildings are undamaged, and the university is capable of functioning at its normal capacity.



mantic movement, and the names of Brentano and von Arnim cast additional glory on the university.

The ties between the University and America have been particularly strong, for in the past 150 years, thousands of Americans have come to study at the university. In 1928, when the university was in great need of physical expansion, the entire cost of a new university building — more than half a million dollars — was raised in the United States.

MARBURG

The university of Marburg, in the more than 400 years of its existence, has known none of the vicissitudes which characterize the history of Heidelberg University. Founded in 1527 by Prince Phillip of Hessen, Marburg is the third oldest university in the U.S. Zone. Prince Phillip, a member of the League of Protestant Princes, established the university to propagate the "new faith" of the Reformation, and throughout the succeeding 400 years, the university maintained its Protestant Theological faculty.

The character of the university is unique within the U.S. Zone as the only university which came under Prussian influence. Dominated by the Prussian Ministry of Education from 1866 to 1933, the university represented a fortress of political reaction. As a primary step before reopening the university, Military Government ordered the abolishment of the Prussian pattern of control and the adoption of the Baden system which prevails at Heidelberg.

Always a small university, Marburg now has 33 professors and 1,250 students in its Medical faculty, and seven professors and 80 students in the Theological faculty.

Like Heidelberg, Marburg owes much to the generosity of its American friends. Its Children's Clinic, for ex-

ample, was constructed in 1925-27 largely with American funds.

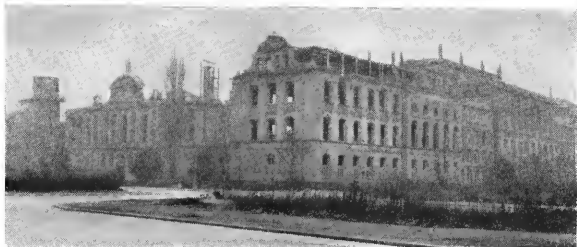
ERLANGEN

Although the Friedrich-Alexanders University of Erlangen is one of the smallest universities in Germany, its importance has always been far out of proportion to its enrollment. The university is a product of the golden age of the enlightenment, being founded in 1743 by the Hohenzollern Prince Friedrich Alexander, the brother-in-law of Frederick the Great.

Erlangen is unique in that it possesses the only Protestant Theological faculty in Bavaria, the historical reasons for which go back more than 50 years before the founding of the university. In 1685, the Prince of Bayreuth extended sanctuary to the persecuted French Huguenots, many of whom settled in Erlangen and its neighboring city of Nürnberg. The university's Theological faculty was thus established to cater to the needs of the predominantly Protestant area of Franconia, and under the constitution of the university a chair for Calvinist theology has always been maintained in the Theological faculty of Erlangen.

The age of enlightenment was an era of intense scientific expansion, and much of the fame of Erlangen has resulted from the excellence of its Natural Science faculty. George Olm, the great electro-physicist studied and taught at the university. In the past few decades, the university's Frauenklinik with its attached Röntgen institute has achieved world-wide recognition.

Frankfurt University: Top, the main university building today. The roof is considerably destroyed and the windows are out, but some of the rooms are in good enough state to be used. Middle, the same building in 1936. Bottom, the university hospital and clinics in 1936.



Today, 274 students are working under a teaching staff of fourteen in the Theological faculty, and the Law, Medical, and Natural Science faculties have been approved and will open in the near future. Erlangen, like Heidelberg, is completely undamaged and is thus capable of functioning at its normal capacity.

WÜRZBURG

The Julius-Maximilians University of Würzburg was founded in 1582 by Bishop Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn as the university of the Counter-Reformation. Actually, a Catholic seminary had existed in Würzburg as early as 1410, but it did not develop to university status until the end of the 16th century.

From the date of its foundation until the end of the 18th century, the university was dominated by its Catholic theological faculty, but after it came under the control of Bavaria, its other faculties expanded. The Natural Science Faculty in particular shed lustre on the university. Prominent among its renowned scientists were the pathologist Virchow, Röntgen, the developer of the x-ray, and the Nobel chemistry prize winners, Eduard Buchner and Emil Fischer.

The university, one of the most beautiful in all Germany, suffered almost 85 per cent damage from air raids. The Theological faculty — the only Catholic faculty now open in the U. S. Zone — has 78 students and twelve teachers. The Philosophical faculty has just been authorized to open, and probably will do so shortly. At present, the university is utilizing the rooms of a teachers college for its classes, and is planning barracks to provide accommodations for prospective students.

FRANKFURT

The University of Frankfurt unlike all the other universities in the U.S.

Zone, has no traditions reaching back through the centuries, had no royal founder, and played no part in the religious struggles which have characterized German history.

Although the university was not founded until 1914, and thus is one of the youngest universities in Germany, it is truly a product of the city of Frankfurt-am-Main. For more than five centuries, erection in the city of a municipal university had been planned, but the dream was not fulfilled until just before the outbreak of the first World War. By that time, many institutes, as well as the great municipal hospital, had already been established in the city and formed a natural and important basis for a university.

The university, until it came under nazi control, expressed the liberal traditions of the city of Frankfurt, and mirrored its commercial and economic importance. The university featured a highly specialized faculty of Political Economy and Sociology, and one of the finest medical faculties in Germany. In addition, one of the first chairs in Clinical Radiology was founded in Frankfurt.

In 1932, the university received the name of Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe-Universität, a name which emphasized the great philosophical and literary traditions which the university was pledged to carry on.

The university suffered great damage along with the city, but intensive efforts are currently being made to repair some of the university buildings. Students and teachers are being vetted, and it is hoped that a start may soon be made in recapturing the liberal reputation which the university possessed prior to 1933.

MUNICH

The University of Munich, named after its Wittelsbach founder, the Ludwig-Maximilians Universität, was before the war one of the largest and



Munich University: Top and Bottom left, interior and exterior damage to the university from Allied air raids was extensive. Bottom right, the same building as above in 1928.

most renowned German universities. Originally founded in 1472 at Ingolstadt, the university was moved to Landshut in 1800 and thence to Munich in 1826.

The university expanded tremendously throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, and in 1929 it had a student body of more than 8,000 or four times as many students as Heidelberg. The extent and completeness of Munich's scientific facilities, rivalled in Germany only by the universities of Berlin and Leipzig, placed the university in the highest rank among the universities of all Europe.

Under the nazis, the only break in the complete acquiescence with which the universities, both teachers and students, accepted national socialist control occurred in 1943 at the University of Munich. There, under the leadership of Kurt Huber, Professor of music and psychology, the "Munich Students' Manifesto" was proclaimed shortly after the German defeat at Stalingrad. The manifesto called upon the youth of Germany to fight against the nazi party, and specifically called for a boycott of the lectures of party professors and a mass exodus from party organizations. Professor Huber and several of the student leaders were executed, but the episode remains as a tribute to those German students

and teachers who valued intellectual freedom more than their lives.

The University of Munich, like that at Würzburg, suffered extensive damage from Allied air raids. Today, only the medical faculty is ready to resume, but university authorities hope to have the remaining nine faculties open by March 1946. Thus far, more than 6,900 students have registered, but the first semester will be able to absorb only 2,270 men and 758 women.

The six universities now either in operation or about to resume in the U. S. Zone are today free of the perverted direction and control of the nazi regime. They might well adopt, as their goal, the aim which the Rector of the University of Heidelberg described at the dedication of the New University building in 1927. He said, on that occasion: "In the new home of the Ruperto-Carola, erected with the help of American friends . . . may the significance of this present hour remain ever alive. May the New University be opened wide to the disciples of learning in the whole world. May it be for centuries . . . inviolably devoted to independent research and teaching. May it be for all times illumined by the soul of mankind!"

Youth Organizations and POLITICS

By Franz Marmorek

Military Government personnel are in the unique position of studying at first hand the groups which the nazis exploited when they came to power. That this is so may have a salutary effect on the future of the United States, in that all of us who are here in Germany will be able to detect similar tendencies in groups susceptible to facism elsewhere. A significant example of the groups which the nazis exploited are the youth movements. Essentially so desirable and needed, they appear, under the circumstances which prevailed in 1933, to have been among the most easily turned of all the social elements in Germany. This article points out what made them so vulnerable, and why the nazis found them so useful. Conversion to facism appears to have been almost imperceptible — it was a progress so smoothly accomplished that many did not realize what was taking place.

Youth movements constitute significant example of the groups which the nazis exploited.

The German Youth Movement in Germany originated in the last years of the nineteenth century in revolt against the conventional and rigid way of life which characterized the Victorian Age. It grew out of the desire of youth to become independent from the influences of school, church, parents, and society, and to find a new way of life having close contact with nature, and being dominated by the company of its own generation.

From such an innocuous a beginning, it developed through the years as a constructive and valuable national institution. The nazis found it useful, too, with the tragic result can be seen throughout the country today.

The first group in the German Youth Movement was founded in Berlin in 1896. It became known as the Wandervogel (Wandering Birds), and before long similar groups developed all over Germany. By 1911 there were 412 such groups, having a combined total of 15,000 members. No definite program was connected with this movement; it had the general aims of development of character, personality, and individuality,

thereby to better fit youth for the tasks of later life. The spirit of comradeship was stressed, as well as a consciousness of responsibility among the more mature.

Their activities were such as to channel youth into physically and mentally healthy activities. On Sundays and holidays, groups could be seen trekking all over the country, seeking out its forests and mountains, dressed in informal hiking suits, and carrying a rucksack crammed with camping utensils. At the head of these groups were always a few who carried guitars, which were decorated with long colored ribbons, and they sang long-forgotten folk tunes while wandering and in the evenings in front of their campfires.

"PLAY GROUPS" FORMED

During the summer vacations, they went on extended camping expeditions, covering wide areas. In weekly meetings, they discussed literature, world problems, domestic questions, future careers, and planned for other similar excursions. The revival of old folk tunes brought with it rediscovery of folk dances and plays. "Play groups" travelled around the country, performing dances and plays usually of a mystical or religious character. The berg became the most popular play-almost legendary Hans Sachs of Nürnberg of the German Youth Movement, which began to develop its own literature.

A number of groups, similar to the Wandervogel, were formed, the most

important among them being the Bund Deutscher Wanderer. It was at the instigation of the latter group that a meeting of all youth movement groups took place on the Hohe Meissner, a mountain near Kassel, in 1913. This meeting, which was attended by 3,000 people — many well-known literary figures among them — set up the constitution for the Youth Movement, or, as it was called by then, "The Free German Youth", whose aim was described as shaping "its life on its own responsibility and by its inward integrity. For this inner freedom it will assert itself unanimously under all circumstances".

INFLUENCE FELT

Though the Youth movement comprised only a small part of the German youth as a whole, nonetheless its influence was felt by all in Germany. To a considerable extent, it succeeded in liberating social life. It shook, but did not break, the military tradition (the youth movement was opposed to regimentation and militarism), and it awakened a love for nature, the outdoor life, and the peasant tradition. Above all things, it served to make youth a recognized factor in the life of the nation, as could be evidenced in the new types of schools which were established under its influence, best known of which was Gustav Wyneken's Freie Schulgemeinde, at Wickersdorf.

Even in the established schools pupils formed their own organizations, thus influencing the policy and teaching in them. Jugendherberge (youth hostels) were founded to house wandering groups on trips and vacations, and exchange trips to foreign countries were instigated. Thinking along international lines, the German youth tried in this way to find contact with youth in other countries.

POST-WORLD WAR I

The end of World War I brought about a decisive change in the character of the German Youth Movement, in that it acquired pronounced political affiliations of various kinds. Pre-war, the movement had been essentially non-political, devoting itself to the personal development of the individual. The problems of public life were considered in a detached manner as questions primarily of merely academic interest to youth. It became evident that, while the movement had been effective in breaking down old ideas and traditions and had influenced the personal lives of its members, it had not considered taking an active part in the political life of the nation.

German post-war youth felt a desire to find a close contact with political life, and youth groups attached themselves to the various political and religious organizations, at the same time adhering to the principles enunciated in 1913 at the Hohe Meissner. Thus, a German's torn political life was mirrored in its numerous youth organizations.

The only large organization which refused to affiliate itself with any political party or religious sect was the Austro-German Boy Scout Organization, which was patterned after Baden-Powell's Boy Scout Movement. They retained the Hohe Meissner tradition, which is why the German Boy Scouts were far less military and regimented than most of the international Boy Scout organizations with which, incidentally, they were not affiliated. In both Austria and Germany a comparatively large percentage of former Boy Scouts were found to have been in the anti-nazi underground.

With an aroused political interest, and a consequent attachment to political parties and religious sects, there came external changes which, in retrospect, appear particularly signi-

ficant. The casual and informal hiking outfits were replaced by standard uniforms. Some of the newly-formed groups were rigidly military, especially those affiliated with right wing political parties. There were many conservative-nationalistic groups not closely attached to political parties which, nonetheless, accepted the general ideas of the conservative wing, especially nationalism and anti-semitism. This applies particularly to the "Völkische" groups such as the Adler und Falken, Gausen, and the Jungnationaler Bund.

YOUTH GROUPS

Outstanding among the youth groups affiliated with political parties were:

Communist: Kommunistischer Jugendverband, Jungspartakus Bund, and Rote Jungfront.

Social Democrat: Sozialistische Arbeiterfreunde, Kinderfreunde, and Rote Falken.

(Ideologically connected with left wing groups, though not attached to any party, were: Freie Sozialistische Jugend, and, in Austria, the Verband Sozialistischer Mittelschüler.)

Democratic Party: Reichsbund der Deutschen Windhorstbünde.

Deutsche Volkspartei: Reichsjugend der Deutschen Volkspartei, and, in Austria, the Volksgemeinschaft Oesterreich.

Deutschnationale Volkspartei (Conservatives): Jungstahlhelm, Scharnhorstbund, Königin Luise Bund, Bismarckjugend, Jungsturm Kolberg, Kyffhäuser Jugend, and Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland.

Connected with the Freikorps were: Jungwolf [youth organizations of the Wehrwolf], Jugendbund Schlageter connected with the Tannenberg Bund, Jungdeutscher Orden, and Ordensgemeinschaft Jungdeutscher Schwestern.)

NSDAP: Hitlerjugend.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

The main religious youth organizations were:

Protestant: Evangelisches Jungmännernwerk Deutschlands (YMCA), Evangelischer Verband für Weibliche Jugend (YWCA).

Catholic: Verband Katholischer Jugend und Jungmänner Vercine, Katholische Jungfrauenvereine, and Quickborn.

Jewish: Reichsausschuss der Jüdischen Jugendverbände, which had as its largest groups: Wandervogel Blau-Weiss, Kadihma, and Verband der Jüdischen Jugendvereine Deutschlands.

Youth organizations of the Trade Unions were:

Deutschnationaler Handlungsgehilfenverband (strongly nationalistic and anti-semitic), Zentralstelle für die Arbeitende Jugend Deutschlands (connected with the Free Trade Unions), and the agricultural Reichsjugendlandbund.

THE NAZIS AND YOUTH

The notorious Hitlerjugend was only one of many youth groups affiliated with political parties. Shortly after Hitler's accession to power, Baldur von Schirach, leader of the Hitlerjugend, succeeded in destroying practically all other youth groups and organizations, even as Hitler destroyed all other political parties. Catholic youth organizations, while never specifically forbidden, were in fact obliterated by various Nazi decrees.

A law issued December 1st, 1936 defined the functions of the Hitlerjugend:

1. The whole of the German youth was to be organized within the Hitlerjugend.

2. The task of the Hitlerjugend was defined as follows: That all the youth of Germany would, outside the home and school, receive their training — physical, mental, and moral — in the

Hitlerjugend, which would fit them for national service and the spirit of nazism.

3. Training of the German youth was entrusted to the "Reich Youth Leader of the German Reich", who, in this capacity, ranked as a departmental chief at Reich level, being directly responsible to Hitler.

Thus, nearly every juvenile between the ages of ten and eighteen was obliged to serve in the Hitlerjugend, where he (or she) received pre-military training. During the war, the Hitlerjugend served as an agricultural and industrial helpers, ultimately serving as a part of the Volksturm and even in military units. The organization of the Hitlerjugend was modeled after that of the Army, the concepts of discipline and duty being almost identical with those of the Wehrmacht.

PARTY DOMINATION

The Hitlerjugend, as it developed into the only national youth organization in Germany, effectively eliminated all influences other than those of the NSDAP, including the influences of the family and the church. There was an expansion of activities to such an extent that no time was left for youth to devote to a home life or a moral development aside from that which the party offered. The party effectively used the youth of the nation, through the medium of its official organization, as informers on their more intransigent elders, and in its effort to break down all the barriers between the state and the individual, the party successfully turned the younger generation against the more mature and less impressionable.

YOUTH TODAY

World War II has left German youth unorganized and disillusioned. Most of what they possessed and believed in has been destroyed or discredited. In general, they are dis-

illusioned about politics and are reluctant to affiliate with political organizations; but they are eager to get information on democracy as it is known in the United States and Great Britain. Various pre-Hitler political parties, as well as newly-organized ones, are doing some spade work in the youth field — hoping that the time will soon come when legitimate political organizations of youth can function once more. But it will be some time before disillusion gives way to belief in the possibility of making progress through politics.

One of the lessons to be learned from the rise and fall of fascism is that youth organizations, as well as social and economic organizations of adults, can be readily captured by totalitarian leaders and movements. Organizations without well-formed ideologies or strong religious foundations are more adaptable to new purposes. In so far as politics is concerned, parties operating on a democratic basis must be made conscious of the responsibility they have, as political parties, for providing sufficient political education for youth when such activity is permitted.

Two important factors having to do with the German way of thought and expression must be borne in mind in considering the re-education and re-orientation of German youth.

First, revived political organizations for youth (who have been so long and thoroughly indoctrinated by nazism), stand a good chance at present of becoming a Hitlerjugend of a new kind, the method of approach being changed from "Heil Hitler!" to "Heil anti-Hitler!" Despite their ideological differences, almost all of the pre-1933 political parties had a lot in common. A typical illustration was that of an American traveler in Germany in the early 1930s, who visited several meetings of the various parties, but found it difficult, initially, to deter-

mine just which party's meeting he was attending, since all the parties were held in halls decorated with multicolored flags and guarded by uniformed party guards. Para-military organizations were drawn up in close order throughout the hall: The Reichsbanner (Social Democrats), the Stahlhelm (Deutschnationale Volkspartei), the SA and SS (NSDAP), etc., as well as the various uniformed youth organizations. At the approach of the speaker, all assisting in the rally would raise their arms (the Communists the fist, the Social Democrats the arms vertically, the NSDAP the arms diagonally), the while shouting in unison some salute such as "Heil!", "Rot Front!", "Freiheit!", to the accompaniment of martial music of one kind or another. It can be seen that the nazis were not unique in their political rallies; they were merely more effective.

SPEAK NEW LANGUAGE

The second factor to be considered in the political re-education of youth is that of language. All Germans, even the most liberal elements, are today speaking a new language; a language which has, in twelve years' time changed the meaning of many words, ideas, and expressions.

A student of foreign languages usually finds that in the primary stages of language study translation into his native tongue is comparatively simple; missing words can be located in a dictionary. As his studies progress, he finds that literal translation from one language to another is practically impossible in many cases, since different roots, thoughts, traditions and associations give seemingly equivalent expressions quite different meanings. While it is true that such differences may not be basic, the net effect in translation is apt to be that the whole tenor of the subject matter is changed.

It is apparent that within the Ger-

man language itself twelve years of national socialism have wrought new language traditions and associations. The language of Weimar and that of the nazis are not the same, even though the worlds themselves are unchanged. One well-educated, young German recently asserted that whenever the French Revolution is mentioned a shudder runs down his spine. Nazism taught German youth meanings for the word "Democracy" which, to a German citizen under the Weimar regime, meant something quite different.

The intellectual leaders of nazism succeeded in large measure in changing much of Germany's political language, so that today many figurative expressions have a sense hitherto unknown.

FACED WITH CHANGES

Thoughts, ideas, and traditions have changed as well as language. Goethe, under the nazis, was interpreted as a highly nationalistic writer. Outstanding German writers and scientists, known for generations to the whole world, are unknown to the present generation of youth. As far as German youth today is concerned, a large part of the German liberal tradition never existed.

The German youth Movement had many excellent points in its favor, some of which were incorporated into youth throughout the world. To revive it, there must be a complete political re-education. This does not mean, necessarily, that political education need be associated with party politics, because the requirements for such an education must be greater, perhaps, than any party is equipped to fill. It is evident that the youth movement in Germany died because it was politically unconstructive; but before it revives as a salutary force in German life and politics there is a long road to political orientation which only an enlightened plan for education can develop.

D. P. POSTAL SERVICE

to United States Opens

Postal service between the United States and United Nations displaced persons, or those assimilated to them in status, in the U. S. Zone of Germany has been established. Service to other countries will be extended at a later date.

Use of UNNRA Postal Form 1 (UNNRA Headquarters, U. S. Zone, Germany) is prescribed as the means whereby displaced persons may notify friends or relatives in the United States as to their correct addresses.

All languages are permitted in the 25-word message on UNNRA Postal Form 1, which also is a permit for the addresses in the United States to send non-transactional mail and gift parcels to the sender of the form. Contents of parcels sent from the United States will be limited to clothing, non-perishable food and similar items. Parcels will not weigh more than five pounds, and a sender will not dispatch more than one parcel a week to the same addressee.

The completed form referred to above will be required by U. S. postmasters for persons in the U. S. to send letters or parcels. After the initial contact is established through the use of UNNRA Postal Form 1, the displaced person originating the contact will be permitted to mail through this service not more than one letter per week. The letter will be limited to two sheets of paper and only one side of the sheet will be written upon.

United Nations displaced persons in U. S. Zone of Germany may now write to friends and relatives in America.

No parcels will be sent from the U. S. zone to the United States by displaced persons.

Officials of displaced persons assembly centers will be charged with the proper handling of mail and with its safe keeping. All mail will be subject to censorship. Transmission in both directions will be by land and water only.

CIC Credentials

The credentials of members of the Counter Intelligence Corps have been outlined in a recent USFET letter so that all personnel can detect any persons misrepresenting themselves as CIC Agents in order to gain access to certain headquarters and to classified information, claim special privileges or be quoted in the press as CIC agents.

All officers and special agents of the CIC are registered agents of the War Department and can so identify themselves by a gold, shield-shaped badge inscribed, "War Department, Military Intelligence", and/or leather-bound credentials issued by the Military Intelligence Division of the War

Department which contain the photograph and a personal description of the bearer certifying that he is a special agent of the CIC.

CIC agents, although usually in civilian-type uniform, may wear civilian clothing when a particular mission makes such clothing desirable. When in uniform, the CIC agent may be distinguished from technical representatives, technical observers, journalists and other United States civilians accompanying the Army in that the CIC agent is not required, as are all these latter, to wear a dark blue emblem with a white triangle and the letters "U.S." in dark blue on the left shoulder sleeve of all outer garments of the uniform.

Impersonation of Counter Intelligence Corps agents by unauthorized personnel constitutes a serious violation of War Department directives and subjects the offender to trial by courts martial. Incidents of such impersonation will be reported immediately to the Military Police and by them to the A.C. of S., G-2, of the command having jurisdiction over the area in which the offense occurs.

Restitution Claims

Claims for restitution of United Nations property, said to be or found within Germany, must be forwarded to the Economics Division Restitution Control Branch, Office of Military Government, U.S. Zone, USFET has pointed out.

There have been some instances of restitution being effected without reference to O.M.G., and such actions are contrary to all instructions. O.M.G., U.S. Zone, is the only agency authorized to issue authority for release of property found within Germany.

Inter-Zonal Circuits

Although authority has been granted by USFET to establish inter-zonal telephone and telegraph circuits, their use by civilians has not as yet been authorized.

USFET, in a recent cable to both Military Districts, ordered that immediate steps be taken to restrict civilians from using inter-zonal circuits until official authorization for their use by civilians is given.

Vehicular Lights

The transportation officers of the three Länder have been directed by USFET to instruct the directors of vehicular traffic in their Land to insure that all German road transport vehicles and trailers are provided with tail lights or reflectors.

Many civilian vehicles have been operating without this equipment and constitute a dangerous hazard for road traffic in the U.S. Zone.

Dyeing of Uniforms

All German uniforms will be dyed a color other than blue or olive drab within five days prior to discharge of the prisoner concerned, USFET has announced in a summary of instructions on dyeing of prisoners of war uniforms.

No German uniforms will be dyed for prisoners not subject to discharge within five days. No Hungarian army uniforms will be dyed either upon retention or discharge of Hungarian prisoners. Without exception, all U.S. military clothing worn by prisoners will be dyed a color other than blue or olive drab immediately.

Theater Service Forces Rear have been advised that no prisoners subject to immediate discharge will be shipped to other commands unless all uniforms have been dyed a color other than blue or olive drab.

Germans

Look Ahead



The following account of the German state of mind is reported from the office of Military Government, Baden-Württemberg.

During the early months of the occupation, the concern of the German people with immediate problems of satisfying the bare necessities of life, and the omnipresence of Military Government with its multiple controls over every phase of economic activity, were not conducive to realistic and independent German thought concerning the economic future of Germany. Those who have entertained positive ideas hesitated to express them in public, and few sought official guidance. The economic problems facing Germany were felt instinctively, and during the past six months that feeling has been expressed in the form of fear, despair, and resentment.

UNDERGOING CHANGE

This situation is presently undergoing a gradual change. There is a growing belief among the more informed sections of the population that future international agreements may afford the possibility of a degree of economic reconstruction, possibly to the extent of making Germany self-supporting and restoring her purchasing power as a market for the world's exports. People are also beginning to realize that unless they plan and execute their economic policies within the framework of the opportunities offered them by international policy, their

Informed sections of the population now hopeful future international agreements will afford the possibility of a degree of economic reconstruction.

efforts will come to naught. If any think in terms of pre-war industrial and commercial activities, they have thus far preferred to remain inarticulate.

Several factors have been responsible for this change in the state of mind among increasing numbers of the German people. In spite of their shortcomings, the political parties have, to some extent, stirred the public mind and provoked discussion of fundamental problems affecting the future of Germany. The press, the radio, and the other information services, however inadequate they may be, have kept the German public abreast of the main trends of development in the world at large and as they affect the future of Germany. The greatest impression was produced by the avowed policy of maintaining Germany as an economic unit and its implementation in the United States Zone by the creation of the Council of Minister Presidents.

The term reconstruction is, therefore, beginning to assume an air of greater reality. It is interpreted differently by the various groups from right to the left. None of these groups has as yet clearly stated its social and

economic aims. These can only be construed from the tenor and emphasis of the speeches at political party rallies and from private expressions of representative political leaders, industrialists, bankers, and businessmen.

It is quite clear that the more radical elements will press for far-reaching social and economic reforms on the ground that it is easier to build anew from the foundations than to begin by first tearing down the old, and, if German economic life is to be rebuilt from its ruins, it must be established on the most advanced social foundations. The more farsighted conservative elements are becoming aware of the need of a reorientation of German economic thought, in the sense of concentrating on the development of those industries and commercial pursuits which may be permitted to compete in the international market and on reviewing crafts and trades to assure employment at home.

FINANCIAL PROBLEM

It is realized that before any serious efforts can be made towards the restoration of a more normal economic existence, the question of Germany's financial status must be settled. There is great concern among all classes of the population about the quantity of money in circulation and the height to which bank deposits have risen. The fear of inflation is great, especially among those who recall the experience of a quarter of a century ago and realize the implications of the financial policy pursued since 1933. With the future value of the Reichsmark in doubt, people are showing reluctance to work and are preparing, instead, to spend the money in their possession on the limited assortment of consumer's goods and food products now available for purchase. The large amount of money in circulation is giving added impetus to the black market, inasmuch

as cash payments facilitate illegal transactions by leaving no book record of the amounts which have changed hands.

Among the principal uncertainties in the minds of conservative financial observers is the treatment to be accorded to the Reich debts, the claims for war damages, and to the claims against the procurement services of the Wehrmacht, organization Todt, and of the Nazi party and affiliated organizations. The Reich debts and the claims for war damages are most important, inasmuch as they affect immediately the commercial and savings banks and insurance companies as well as an undeterminedly large number of individuals. The hopes that at some future date part of these obligations would be assumed by a central German government seem to have been dispelled for the moment.

TAX RECEIPTS DROP

The state of German public finance is far from normal. Tax collections are 20 to 25 per cent of those of a year ago, with the chances of an early improvement very limited. A slight increase will be obtained by the higher rates prescribed for income taxes. However, any marked improvement in revenues is contingent upon a measurable revival of trade and industry. It is generally recognized that a period of deficit financing is inevitable until such time as German economic life assumes a more normal character and coal and raw materials become available to permit the revival of industry consistent with international policy.

One of the conditions for the normalization of German economic life, necessary to assure public peace and order, is a consistent Military Government policy which, however stern it may be, carries with it the assurance of being pursued without fre-

quent modifications. The experiences of recent months have clearly shown that increasing public uncertainty is created with each new change in existing policy regulations and that the rumors attendant upon such changes damage the prestige of Military Government and demoralize the people. In such times of uncertainty, the greatest need is for measures, policies, and regulations that create among the people confidence in the occupation authorities.

Local Elections

There has been much discussion in the German press of late as to the advisability of postponing local elections until some future date when, presumably, the German people will be better prepared to express their democratic views.

A committee consisting of representatives of the four leading political parties in Frankfurt has formally requested a postponement of the election, particularly on the grounds that there was insufficient time to draw up the electoral lists and to eliminate nazis. The following article, which interestingly comments on the election situation, is reprinted from *The Frankfurter Rundschau*.

"The joint committee of Frankfurt's four parties has asked the Minister President to postpone the election date. It appears to be an odd reversal of political conceptions when democratic organizations come out against holding elections, which are an essential characteristic of a democratic form of government.

"The reconstruction of Germany is only now beginning to take on a definite form. In general, one thing is certain: the active defenders of terrorism or activists, are to be denied the right to vote. But in the last meeting of the Frankfurt Citizens' Committee, it was clearly stated by all the

parties that a definite meaning for the word "activist" does not yet exist. In addition, there are no membership files of the NSDAP available for use by the election boards.

PERSECUTION LIKELY

"It is undoubtedly right, as provided in the election codes, that joint committees of the parties be entrusted with the elimination of those who should not vote, but such committees do not exist in many towns. Their lack is particularly noticeable in the smaller communities which will be the first to hold elections. Besides, in these smaller communities the influence of some of the old inhabitants, as well as of various newcomers, who are enemies of democracy, is so predominant that the members of election committees will have to expect boycott and persecution, sometimes even from official sources, if they fulfill their mission conscientiously.

"The situation could not, as yet, be satisfactorily explained to the public through political pamphlets or other literature. If the committees are to develop into useful organizations, it will be necessary that, representatives of every party, particularly in the small communities, sometimes almost forgotten, get the support of their organizations at Land level in order to counteract the still existing influence of the nazis.

"All this looks like 'democratic dictatorship' and seems to be contrary to the rules of democracy calling for free and general elections. But we have learned in the past decades that democracy should not abide by the rules when it is opposed by nazis, whose rules are based on bloody realism.

"All precautions must be taken to ensure that these elections are a stimulant to democratic processes and do not have repercussions. Probably, for the same reason, the election date has

been postponed in Greece. In addition, what must be prevented is that the elections give the wrong picture, one not in agreement with the sentiments of the majority of voters from all Germany. It would be greatly damaging to our prestige if the results were disputed later because of mistakes in the voting lists not previously rectified due to lack of time.

"We have reason to expect that not only the parties in Frankfurt, but all three governments in the American Zone as well, recognize these points.

It is especially encouraging that no party has tried to speculate on winning the nazi votes. When the above considerations have been taken into account by Military Government, it may be possible to appoint a German central committee to supervise elections in all zones, particularly in the larger towns, thus ensuring the unfolding of a unified and clearer picture which will demonstrate that progressive development is possible in Germany."

Agreement with French

USFET recently announced the completion of arrangements with the French as to use of U.S. military outer clothing.

In clothing for French military personnel, buttons and distinctive U.S. insignia will be removed and the garments will be worn only with appropriate French army insignia.

When clothing is turned over to French non-military as civilians, prisoners of war, etc., it will be dyed under the supervision of the French agency responsible for distribution.

While the U. S. military has no direct control over this, arrangements to date have proven reasonably effective and the French are co-operating.

Are Farmers Businessmen?

A harried Landkreis Military Government officer writes to ask just how farming is to be carried on if blocked owners cannot enjoy the privileges granted by Article IV of Military Government Law No. 52. This applies only to business enterprises, he complains, and, according to a letter dated October 6th, farms are not business enterprises. Do blocked farmers need a license to buy a cow?

The letter of October 6th, applies only to the operations of M.G. Law No. 8. Farmers continue to be businessmen insofar as Law No. 52 is concerned and can carry on the normal operations of their business without special licenses under Law No. 52 even though they may be blocked.



Occupation Problems

In News Spotlight

While the trial of nazi war criminals commanded continuing interest, the Army's role in the occupation of Germany and the problems of occupation were also the subject of much editorial comment during the week. The speed of redeployment and the desire of military personnel to return home were viewed as factors adversely affecting the military occupation. Other commentators warned of the danger to the United States that would stem from the refusal to assume its post-war responsibilities in Europe.

ACCOMMODATIONS HIT

In a dispatch to The New York Herald Tribune from Nürnberg, William L. Shirer sharply criticized the Army for failing to provide decent facilities for the correspondents assigned to cover the war criminals trials and expressed the view that this failure evidenced the disorganization of the Army. "Certain it is that hasty redeployment has left the Army and the Military Government in a pretty fix and responsible for a general 'don't-give-a-damn' attitude," said Shirer. "Those about to be redeployed do not give a damn and those who must remain in Germany are too busy fixing up pleasant living quarters, laying in liquor stocks and a good mess and getting a girl to give a damn".

A sharp criticism of occupation policies was voiced by William Harlan Hale in an article in the December issue of Harper's Magazine entitled, "Our Failure in Germany". Said Hale:

"The emphasis on sending in non-political technicians rather than men who could effectively command a German political housekeeping backfired when we found that the German public had come to lean on us to run their plant for them and that we had come to lean on the Germans to show us how to clean their house. It would seem, then, that with all respect to their devotion to duty, a great number of the men whom our Military Government chiefs picked were either the wrong men for the job or had not been properly trained for it. To an observer on the scene, the result looks like a gradual and inevitable erosion of American policy".

POLICY OR PERSONNEL

Pointing out that the problem of occupation is a difficult one at best, The Springfield Union said that "the question arises whether failure is due more to policy than to personnel. There is devotion to the task on the part of many; there is also much incompetence and worse. Before we can carry out a policy in Germany, however, we must have a workable policy and there must be individuals capable of carrying it out".

Warning of the danger of a retreat from our post-war responsibilities, Cedric Foster, in an MBS broadcast, declared that "on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor we know two things. If we do accept our responsibilities that even then we can't guarantee against a future war being fought, and our being involved in it. But we also

know that if we can take the past as a criterion — and we have no other method of judging — and if we refuse to shoulder the burdens incumbent upon us, we are headed straight down the road to Armageddon”.

Several commentators voiced regret that better provision had not been made to publicize to the German people the proceedings at Nürnberg. One of these was Anne O'Hare McCormick of The New York Times. "It's too bad more Germans are not present at the trial and that it is not more extensively reported in German, so that the people most concerned should know the inevitable details of the plot they supported," she said. "It must fail of its most desired effect unless the defeated people get a complete story and know that the crime being judged was a conspiracy against them as well as against the rest of the world”.

HISTORY BENEFITS

In the opinion of Marquis Childs, the Nürnberg proceedings are showing the pattern of Nazi aggression "in all its deliberate, calculated detail. If Goering, Ribbentrop and the others had been shot on arrest, we would in all probability never had an orderly documentation of their guilt. It would have been far easier in later years to make martyrs of the bedraggled, cringing men now in the dock”.

That the Allies have not destroyed the Fuehrer creed is evidenced by the reiteration of Goering at the Nürnberg trial of devotion to the principles of Hitler and Hitlerism, declared The St. Louis Globe Democrat. "The Nürnberg trial will establish before most of the world the guilt of Nazi aggression," it said. "That it will convince Germany of its crime seems dubious”.

Price Report

Editorial writers continued to find a topic for comment in the Price Report with comment both favorable and critical of occupation policies. Typical of the favorable observations was the following from the Washington columnist, Ernest Lindley: "The next impression left by the Price Report is that the American occupation authorities have, on the whole, done as well as could be expected in carrying out their instructions, but that we are only at the first stages of an intricate problem for which no acceptable and workable solution is yet visible”.

Several American papers dissented with the view of the Price Report that France is principally to blame for the critical situation in Germany. In the opinion of The Cincinnati Times Star, this is only part of the story. "The Allied task was not only to render Germany militarily impotent, but to try to put her back on her feet," it declared. "Precious little progress has been made along that line. It is unfair to blame the French for all of this. The fault goes back to the division of the country into four zones, each under a separate ally, and laid out on haphazard lines without regard to economic units. If Germany is to be helped back to economic health, she must be regarded as one nation, not four, and the same remedial devices must be applied equally throughout the country. Whether we like it or not, Germany is an important part of Europe, and not until Germany takes her proper place in the future Europe will that continent be settled again”.

In an editorial on December 8th, The New York Herald-Tribune said that neither Price nor any other responsible official has answered the French criticisms except by pointing to the deplorable economic conditions

in Germany under the present regime and by reiterating the phrases of the Potsdam agreement — to which France was not a party”.

Popularity Contest

Commenting on the recent Army report on the German attitude toward the U. S. forces, which indicated declining popularity, The Philadelphia Bulletin emphasised that “these are Germans speaking through an American mouthpiece. These opinions are valuable if they reveal real weakness in American occupation policy, or are storm signals of impending disaster. But the fact that they represent the German viewpoint is to be remembered”.

In the opinion of Samuel Grafton, writing in The New York Post, more important was the disclosure in a Berlin news dispatch that other Army studies indicate that “a chief barrier to German political education is the fact that many Germans firmly expect a war between America and Russia. Here we see one definite result of the breakdown in confidence between America and Russia”.

Discussing the report on the growing unpopularity of Americans among Germans, The New York Herald Tribune warned that “it will not be to the credit of the American way if sheer inefficiency and lack of discipline become a hallmark of American methods. The troubles arising from this source are by no means confined to Germany; they have complicated American relations with France, and will undoubtedly be reported in exaggerated terms all over Europe. The need for finding capable administrators who can function under conditions of reasonable stability, of fixing adequate quotas of occupation troops who will have fixed responsibilities and terms of service — (and who will not, therefore, be ‘sweating out’ an un-

pleasant and indefinite period at the fag end of a war) — are quite as important as reaching agreement with the other Allies on plans for the over-all control of Germany”.

Marshall Appointment

Appointment of Gen. George C. Marshall as Ambassador to China is to be interpreted as evidence of the President’s deep concern over political disunity in the Far East and as an indication that “China has become just as important to world peace as Russia,” declared Bill Costello, in a recent CBS broadcast.

Marquis Childs stated that Marshall “has again proved himself a patriot in accepting this extremely difficult assignment when the luxury of retirement was in his grasp”. William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard writer on international affairs, said that unless Marshall were given “the unflinching backing of a State Department which can be relied upon from top to bottom to support a strictly American policy, his mission will be doomed”.

Random Comments

The men and women of ‘MIL.GOV.’ work under inconceivable difficulties. They work all sorts of hours. But somehow or other, they are getting the job done. In six months, they have managed to turn chaos into a well-governed country. Though they don’t boast, they are proud of what they have done. They know quite well that they aren’t doing it ‘for the sake of the Germans’. They are doing it because, if Germany were to collapse into anarchy, all Europe would suffer” — W. N. Ewer in London Daily Herald.

* * *

“Aside from its military aspects, occupation is a most difficult and

complex form of government. Here in Germany, as anyone on the ground can see, it involves problems far beyond the German problem. And that is staggering enough in itself. In fairness to the Army, it should be said that a great many officers are performing an unprecedented and supremely difficult job with impressive competence and devotion. If they fail, it is because the policy they do their best to follow — and especially the quadripartite interpretation of policy — are unworkable. The most intelligent military men agree that the task should be turned over to civilians, but this raises the question of what civilians. Where are the great statesmen and administrators who are able to raise a policy and carry it out? Not only American prestige, but peace itself depends on the answer." — Anne O'Hare McCormick in dispatch to The New York Times from Munich.

* *

"All current reports from Germany agree on one thing, which has not been appreciated before. It is that the American record on denazification has been, by all odds, the best of any of the occupying powers. There is the least poverty and suffering in the British Zone, the strongest new political ideas in the Russian Zone, and the most deprivation of the Germans in the French Zone. But there are fewer Nazis still holding administrative and business positions of authority in the American Zone." — Joseph C. Harsch in Christian Science Monitor.

* *

"The Russian problem is not to be solved by any atomic tricks. It calls rather for a policy of practical international psychiatry, in which the prescription for the Western States to follow is a patient search for every concession, economic and political, that can properly be made to meet Russian

needs, as well as a resolute determination not to allow ourselves to become scared and suspicious of them as they are of us, and a courteous insistence on the basic principles of fair dealing among nations" — London Economist.

* *

"A crisis is maturing in American foreign policy, of which the resignation of General Hurley as Ambassador to China is only one portent. The truth is that since the end of the war we have had no foreign policy recognizable as such. Our policy used to reflect practical accords and accommodations necessary for making this a stable world, but it has turned inward since the war ended, and it now reflects our fears, whimsies, caprices, domestic quarrels and our minority pressure groups. Our policy, which used to be something like a blue print, has become something like a day dream, resting vaguely on a dreamy notion that if we play our cards right we can somehow have our own way almost everywhere" — Samuel Grafton in New York Post.

* *

"We beat Japan, but the objective of our policy — a free and united China — has not yet been achieved. Until it is, our victory over Japan is a negative and bootless victory indeed. This may not be a very comforting thought to the bored and homesick Marines at Tsingtao and Tientsin. But a great power that does not intend to go isolationist cannot afford to abandon a cardinal policy out of post-war boredom or whim". — Editorial in Life.

* *

"Let the ignoramuses yell 'Santa Claus' as much as they like — let's get more food to liberated Western Europe with some speed. After all, it's to our own self-interest to feed the

starving and to prevent chaos, for it would cost us more later if we didn't act now". — Des Moines Register.

* *

"Crucial as Europe's fate appears at the moment, it would be foolish to expect this throbbing continent to succumb. Energetic, industrious, rugged, it has survived such immense tragedies as the Black Death, the Thirty Years War and endless struggles against the ravages of famine, disease and war in every century. The struggle for survival is going on. But that does not mean that many thousands of Europeans will not die of hunger, disease and cold this winter, and that hundreds of thousands more will not hover on the brink of sad disaster by the time the first peace time Christmas arrives" — C. L. Sulzberger in New York Times Magazine.

* *

"The decision to divide both Germany and Austria into four governing areas has made the administration of Germany difficult, but for Austria it may mean starvation and death by freezing for thousands this winter. Carving the country into four parts has presented economic problems which are insoluble without changes in the administrative set-up. The American failure to declare a clear policy in line with previous propaganda was a severe blow to the hopes of anti-nazi elements and also to our prestige with the general population. But more serious was our failure to make proper use of the vocal anti-nazis. Disillusionment with nazism is still great in Austria, but without encouragement it cannot last indefinitely". — Edward Mosh in The New Republic.

* *

"One cannot talk with observant Americans lately returned from Germany without finding them in striking

agreement that our occupation policy has not yet produced the good results which had been hoped for. They do not complain about the denazification policy itself, but they hold that here in America among most vocal elements there has been such passionate concern over full denazification that other considerations have been forgotten". Mark Watson in The Baltimore Sun.

* *

"There are two great problems of Allied control in Germany. First, to rule Germany long enough and wisely enough that it will never again be able to make war against the rest of the world... The second Allied problem is simply that of learning to work together. If we succeed here, we'll succeed elsewhere. My own impression is that, considering our great differences, we're getting along pretty well". William Shirer in CBS broadcast.

* *

"Today, the military empires of Japan and Germany are in ruins, and neither is particularly likely to trouble the peace of the world again. The former can do so only if the Government of the United States fails in its duty toward its own citizens and mankind by doing what President Truman is plainly resolved to prevent — allowing its vanquished Pacific challenger to build up strength for a war of revenge. Germany, after two disastrous wars, is so drained of manpower, vitality and health that it is very doubtful whether she can ever again be a serious menace to human security. Only in one event could she hope to recover the power she has so fatally abused. That would be in the event of a quarrel between Britain and Russia, today the twin guardians of European peace." Arthur Bryant in The Illustrated London News.



Ex-POW Imparts

Principles of Democracy

The services of a German ex-prisoner of war, a graduate of the special U.S. Army School at Fort Getty, Rhode Island, in imparting the principles of democracy and recruiting candidates for civic positions, have been utilized to good advantage by Det. G-28 in LK Heilbronn.

The former POW, Werner Finkel, received a course in Military Government, with emphasis on American and world history and the principles of democracy, at Fort Getty.

Finkel walked into the detachment headquarters early in October, wearing an over-size, dirty Wehrmacht uniform, clutching his certificate from Fort Getty. His experience in civil life had been as a justice investigator at Worms. He is 29 years old, and had been in the army six and one-half years, the last two as a PW in the United States. Finkel was given some clothes and put to work as an investigator in the detachment's legal department.

When plans were formulated for turning over the functional operations of Heilbronn to the Stadtkreis and Landkreis officials, meetings were held with groups of leading citizens, and they were urged to assume their share of responsibility in conducting the affairs of the community. At one of these meetings, Finkel spoke on his experiences at the Fort Getty school and discussed the general situation

A German graduate of U.S. Army school at Fort Getty helps Det. G-28, LK Heilbronn, recruit capable men for civic posts.

prevailing in Germany. His talk was well received and prompted a number of comments.

Other talks on democracy were given by Military Government officers and the Landrat as well as two or three members of the audience when the meeting was thrown open.

The over-all results have been satisfactory. Various members of these audiences are now actively working for the Stadtkreis or Landkreis governments, and plans are under way to spread this orientation course in democracy to every Gemeinde. In addition to producing more civil officials, it also should be useful in providing a background for the coming elections.

PETTY CRIMES CUT

Nightly patrols of two policemen in each village and a motorcycle patrol of the Kreis is credited with cutting down petty crimes in Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern-Oberpfalz.

Since the initiation of these patrols, there has been a 50 per cent decrease in reported lawless acts such as thefts, curfew regulations, etc.

QUALIFICATIONS *for* CIVILIAN *Jobs*

Personnel qualifications for civilian jobs at Regional level of Military Government are described in these briefs. Qualifications for additional posts open to Military Government personnel will be published in forthcoming issues of The BULLETIN.

HEAD OF MANPOWER FUNCTION — CAF 14

(Base Salary Plus Overseas —
\$8,969)

Must have broad experience in all problems involving the employment and organization of labor and demonstrated capabilities in securing the following of desired policies by methods other than outright force, although possessing discretion and judgment enabling the application of available force where necessary. Must thoroughly understand the former German system of labor controls and be able to adapt the existing machinery to the attainment of the revolutionary developments sought by Military Government in this field. He will be responsible for the purging and reindoctrination of the whole structure of a Land Labor Ministry, including social insurance and housing units and related labor banks, while at the same time maintaining a steady supply of labor to essential enterprises and the occupation forces without inflation of wage ceilings. He must be able to co-ordinate with all other functional heads in matters of labor priorities and welfare. He must be capable of exercising ultimate judicial authority in questions arising between the agencies under his control and the people affected by their decisions.

HEAD OF LABOR RELATIONS AND STANDARDS SECTION — CAF 13

(Base Salary Plus Overseas — \$7,787)

Must have technical experience in labor organizations and governmental activities concerned specifically with labor relations controls. Will be specifically responsible for the reorganization and supervision of wage boards and governmental bodies required in this field of the manpower function and for the supervision of labor unions and works councils to insure fair selection methods of representative personnel and guard against improper influences. Must possess expert knowledge of labor legislation and conditions and obvious maturity of mind which will command such respect in connection with arbitration of disputes as to make military coercion unnecessary. Must possess ability to co-ordinate with related functions and act as staff advisor to his chief on technical matters within the scope of his section.

HEAD OF LABOR SUPPLY SECTION — CAF 13

(Base Salary Plus Overseas — \$7,787)

Will be specifically charged with responsibility for that part of the manpower function which concerns employment offices, both governmental and industrial, with determination and enforcement of labor priorities, the implementing of the program of pre-

ference for Allied nationals and discrimination against ardent Nazis, technical analyses and reports as to labor supply and demand, and assistance to using services in labor procurement. In addition to technical knowledge covering the field, must have ability to investigate and decide cases of alleged discrimination and, in co-ordination with the Labor Standards Section, review generally the wage and hour structure and make appropriate recommendations.

HEAD OF SOCIAL INSURANCE SECTION — CAF 13

(Base Salary Plus Overseas — \$7,787)

Has a broad and highly technical responsibility in the reorganization and supervision of the vast system of workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, pensions, health insurance, and special group arrangements, and the governmental agencies which administer it. Must be able to analyze and correct the maze of overlapping decrees and legislation, and, in co-ordination with Property Control, Legal, Public Welfare and Finance Functions, determine proper fund segregation procedures and adequate reporting methods. Must be able to act judicially in cases of alleged discrimination in application of the system, and to reorganize and supervise administrative tribunals in the field. As a staff officer, must be capable of interpreting reports in terms of effects upon the general economy in buying power, income trends, taxes, etc.

HEAD OF HOUSING SECTION — CAF 13

(Base Salary Plus Overseas — \$7,787)

Must be qualified by experience to supervise the difficult and vital questions arising with the allocation and use of existing housing facilities and the constructions and repair of

emergency units. Will supervise allocation of materials, and such agencies as those billeting officers (military and civilian), housing authorities, building police, private construction contractors and real estate dealers. Must enforce compulsory billeting and housing priorities for preferred groups. Must formulate recommendations on over-all programs, including city planning and reconstruction.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES SPECIALIST — CAF-13

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$7,787.50)

Educational and experience background will provide applicants with a broad background in the administration of leisure-time activities of youth, and knowledge of and/or experience with Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Youth Hostels, hiking, singing, athletic and cultural clubs, etc., is indicated. Will be able to detect infiltration of nationalistic elements with a minimum of recourse to informants. Will be aware of all resources for youth agencies and know how to recover those monopolized by Nazi youth. Must have demonstrated capacity to plan all youth programs with a view to directing youth attitudes in democratic and cosmopolitan channels.



TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT
S/Sgt. Harold Authenreith, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO STAFF SERGEANT
Tec. 4 Charles P. Wyndham, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Tec. 4 Mark B. Morris, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 4 Gerhard O. Gunther, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Tec. 4 Charles Elder, 3d M. G. Rgt.

Tec. 4 Paul Schupbach, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Tec. 4 Irving Bennett, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Tec. 4 Robert E. Mahood, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Sgt. Wallis Clarke, 3d M.G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICIAN THIRD GRADE

Tec. 4 Tony Giuliano, 3d M.G. Rgt.

TO SERGEANT

Tec. 5 Daniel M. Williams, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Henry Meininger, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Alfred E. Hanson, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Cpl. George Philips, 3d M.G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICIAN FOURTH GRADE

Tec. 5 Adolf J. Rosales, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Raymond J. Kompf, 3d M.G. Rgt.

Tec. 5 Carl A. Seydewitz, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Louis F. Foster, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 C. W. Ramsey, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Cpl. Guido Facilla, 3d M.G. Rgt.

TO CORPORAL

Pfc. William J. Kemerer, 3d M.G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE

Pfc. Blaine H. Sachtjen, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Pfc. Marino Dimengo, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Pfc. Maynard E. Sticht, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Pfc. Edward G. Morley, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Pvt. Sebastian N. LoGrasso, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Pvt. Frank E. Harbach, 3d M.G. Rgt.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
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UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U.S.) Berlin			Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
Office of Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt			Maj Gen C L Adcock

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Seventh U. S. Army

Office of Mil Govt (Western District)	Heidelberg	Western Military District	Col M O Edwards
		2d Mil Govt Regiment (APO 758)	
Hq 2d Mil Govt Regt Heidelberg			Lt Col N F Hines
Sv Co Ocherursel			1st Lt R A Madden
2d MG Med Det Heidelberg			Lt Col W H Riheldaffer

NORTH BADEN-WURTTENMBERG

E-1	Stuttgart	North Baden-Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart			Lt Wm E Snodgrass
Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart			
Mobile Maint Platoon, Hq & Sv Co			1st Lt E Thompson
1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Zuffenhausen			

Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col C L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col I. L. Harlow
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj J K Owen
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	Capt J N Krajnak
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj G W Ford
C-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Maj W T Neel
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Lt Col H M Montgomery
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	Capt H K Manson
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Maj H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Maj G D Burchell
H-51	Heilbronn	SK Heilbronn	Maj M L Hoover
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Straus
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Cpt R S Deetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt S L Haber
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-57	Ulm	Baden-Württemberg	Lt Col J M Gregory
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J C Cox

Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt R T Lynch
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Lt Col R S Smith
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col G P Kratz
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N. Semaschko
C-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt G T Daughters
H-88	Feudenheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J F Moyer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick

LAND GREATER HESSEN

E-5	Wiesbaden	Land Great Hesse	Col J R Newman
Hq 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden		Col J R Newman
Hq & Sv Co 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden		Capt T H Candon
Mobile Maint. Plat., Hq & Sv Co			
2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)	Wetzlar		Capt B Sturdevan

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Lt Col F A Sansone
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen & LK Schlüchtern	Maj M E Chotas
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Limburg	LK Limburg & LK Oberlahn	Capt E F Duffy
H-82	Bad Homburg	LK Obertaunus & LK Usingen	Capt J C Nelson
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunus	Capt F H Percy
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingau & LK Untertaunus	Maj J G Gavin

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchhain		1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel & LK Wolfhagen	Lt Col R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homburg & LK Ziegenhain	Maj R A Gish
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Lt Col T A Brown
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld	Maj E S Diekmann
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Maj J R Chambliss
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege	Capt A W Moore
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld	Capt G S Iredell
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar	Capt S B Borda
H-70	Melsungen	LK Melsungen & LK Rotenburg	Maj T T Turnbull Jr.
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Capt J R Newell
H-73	Witzenhausen	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W E Getman
ML-1 (Sa)	Kassel	Liaison	Maj F C Eggers

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col W T Burt
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt & LK Gross Gerau	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Lt Col W A Snow
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggett
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Maj L S LaPrade
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Maj E T Cusick
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Capt J S Chapin
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg

BREMEN

E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermünde	SK-LK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

Third U. S. Army

Office of
Mil Govt for
Bavaria Munich

Eastern Military District

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

3d Mil Govt Regt
(APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt Augsburg
Hq Co Augsburg
Sv Co Augsburg
1st Maint Plat Augsburg
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth
3d Maint Plat Straubing
R & T Co Augsburg
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec Augsburg

Lt Col F W Sutton
Capt Wm Irwin
Capt J P Cline
Capt J P Gline
1st Lt G Casper
1st Lt C T Embody
Capt T J May
Lt Col G Shields
Maj M J Kanner

BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Govt
for Bavaria Munich

Bavaria

Brig Gen W J Muller

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Ochsenfurt	RB Mainfranken
E-202	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Schweinfurt
G-221	Schweinfurt	LK Kissingen
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kitzingen
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Alzenau
I-330	Alzenau	LK Brückenau
I-331	Brückenau	LK Ebern
I-332	Ebern	LK Gemünden
I-333	Gemünden	LK Gerolzhofen
I-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Hammelburg
I-335	Hammelburg	LK Hassfurt
I-336	Hassfurt	LK Hofheim
I-337	Hofheim	LK Karlstadt
I-338	Karlstadt	LK Königshofen
I-339	Königshofen	LK Lohr
I-340	Lohr	LK Marktheidenfeld
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Mellrichstadt
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Miltenberg
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale
I-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Obernburg
I-345	Obernburg	LK Ochsenfurt
I-346	Ochsenfurt	

1st Lt H Hull
Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Lt Col J B Thomson
Capt M A Potter
Capt J B Lynn
Maj E E Shovea
Maj H B Clark Jr
1st Lt R W Jones
Capt K N Galloway
Capt J M Simon
Maj E G Emery
Capt T F Griffen
Capt W Hitt
Capt W E Brayden
Capt A W Peterson
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens
Capt D J Huffman
Capt E F Warnke
Maj B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober- & Mittelfranken

Co C	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken
E-203	Ansbach	SK-LK Nürnberg
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Ansbach
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Fürth
G-229	Fürth	LK Dinkelsbühl
H-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Eichstadt
H-262	Eichstadt	LK Feuchtwangen
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Gunzenhausen
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Hersbruck
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hilpoltstein
H-266	Hilpoltstein	

1st Lt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Col C H Andrews
Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr.
Maj J D Cofer
Lt Col J W Hall
Maj W T Stoats
Capt J M Hodges Jr.
Maj H W Zurn
Maj H R Glaser
Maj H T Lund

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Lt Col W S Bailet Jr.
11-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R H Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Maj S Klein
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hincley
Co B	Bamberg		2d Lt B Lyons
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col G J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Capt E H Dye
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Lt Col H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Maj H I Woodall Jr.
G-227	Ilf	SK-LK Ilf	Maj A R Giroux
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Col J R Case
11-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	1st Lt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munichberg	LK Munichberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
H-259	Wunsiedel	LK Wunsiedel	Maj D H Alexander
H-260	Forchheim	LK Forchheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		1st Lt H L Gross
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj Boyd
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr.
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj Mattox
11-274	Cham	LK Cham	Maj Wilson
11-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
11-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt Bandy
11-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
11-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt Ilmic
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Lt Quinlan
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Maj G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt S Lesneski
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt G R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt J E Hudson
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
Co II	Regensburg		1st Lt W S Mather
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj E Cofran
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj II T Olsen
11-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smallenherger
11-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
11-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt O DeBogdan
11-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Capt McCall
11-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
11-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
11-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Flesham
11-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Alhert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt E M Martocci
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
I-379	Kötzing	LK Kötzing	1st Lt A Smolens
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Maj W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt W M Ellis
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LS Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Maj C A Rein
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Maj C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Maj M W Nitz
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd
H-291	Wolfraatshausen	LK Wolfraatshausen	Maj C H Bischoff
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L B Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Maj R G Hill Jr
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C E Carlsen
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt D E Brown
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj F L Tracy
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Maj R G MacDonald
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Maj S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühlldorf	LK Mühlldorf	Capt D S Root
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Lt Klinder
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Lt Col J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Maj G E Horwarth

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen		Capt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col R L Hiles
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J M Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Capt Horrell
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt Proper
H-293	Günzburg	LK Günzburg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuherrg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt Luhn
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt J G Van Oot
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT			
Office of Mil Govt (U. S. Sector Berlin)	Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)	Col F L Howley

23 OCTOBER 1945



